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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in Lok Sabha on the 22nd March, 1974:—

BILL No. 4 OF 1974

A Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 1974.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

48 of 1970.

Amendment of section 2.

2. In section 2 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), after clause (e) of sub-section (1), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

'(ee) "integrated system of medicine" means a system of medicine which covers a combined study, training and practice in all branches of Indian system of medicine and modern scientific medicine, including surgery and *Kaumar Bhritya*;'.

Amendment of section 17.

3. In section 17 of the prinicpal Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3A) Nothing contained in any law for the time being in force shall affect adversely the rights of such practitioners in integrated

system of medicine as may be carrying on practice in integrated system of medicine in any part of India at the commencement of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Act, 1974.".

Amendment of Second Schedule

4. In the Second Schedule to the principal Act, after Part II, the following Part shall be added, namely:—

"PART III—INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

Any medical qualification in integrated system of medicine granted by any University, Board or other medical institution in India existing at the commencement of the Indian Medical Central Council (Amendment) Act, 1974.".

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There are more than 50 thousand medical practitioners in India who are practising integrated system of medicine. They have obtained degrees from recognised medical colleges or from medical institutions recognised by various universities or the Board of Medical Education of a State. The education in integrated system of medicine has been going on for many years and the graduates awarded degrees in this system continue to receive full practical as well as theoretical training in modern medicine including surgery and *Kaumar Bhritya*. Such a graduate has to undergo a regular course of training in an institution for four to six years. The said course includes study of *Ayurveda* and modern medicine.

Such practitioners, at present, have been grouped in the Second Schedule to the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, with the graduates in *Ayurveda* only or such practitioners as are not fully proficient in the actual practice.

In the course of discussion on the said Act in the Lok Sabha on the 10th December, 1970, an assurance was given that the medical practitioners in integrated system of medicine will be put under a separate part in the Second Schedule. Since it has not been done, it has become necessary to amend the Act.

Since it concerns the practice and rights of more than 50 thousand medical practitioners, it was necessary to bring forward the proposed amendment to the said Act.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI; LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA.

The 20th November, 1973.

Bill No. 10 of 1974.

A Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Act, 1974.

Amendment of section 13.

2. In section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (*1A*),— 25 of 1

(*a*) in clause (*i*), for the words "two years", the words "six months" shall be substituted; and

(*b*) in clause (*ii*), for the words "two years", the words "six months" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 15.

3. In the proviso to section 15 of the principal Act, for the words "one year has", the words "three months have" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is need to take a fresh look at the question of reform of Hindu Law relating to marriage and divorce.

The present time limits prescribed by law in some cases of divorce and remarriage are much too long. Apart from the cruelty and inhumanity involved in keeping two persons in a state of marriage or preventing the persons affected by the decree of divorce from marrying again, what is the point in not allowing those whose marriages have failed to dissolve the tie, seek new partners and start life over again?

The Bill, therefore, seeks to reduce the time spans for the purpose of resumption of cohabitation or restitution of conjugal rights to 6 months and for becoming eligible for remarriage, after the divorce decree, to 3 months.

NEW DELHI;
The 29th December, 1973.

MADHU LIMAYE.

BILL NO. 19 OF 1974

A Bill to provide for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Act, 1974.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act,—

(*a*) "Backward Christian" is one who (or whose predecessors) belonged to any one of the Scheduled Caste or Tribe notified in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 or the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 respectively;

(*b*) "Kudumbi" is one who belongs to Kudumbi community in Kerala;

(*c*) "Velan" is one who belongs to Velan community in Kerala.

Amendment of Scheduled Castes Order.

3. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 shall stand amended as specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

[*See* section 3]

1. In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950,—

(*i*) paragraph 3 shall be omitted;

(*ii*) in the Schedule, in Part V relating to the State of Kerala,—

(*a*) in sub-part 1, after entry "6. Valluvan.", the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

"7. Kudumbi

8. Velan

9. Backward Christian.";

(b) in sub-part 4,—

(*i*) entry "19. Velan" shall be deleted;

(*ii*) entries "20. Vetan" and "21. Vettuvan." shall be renumbered as entries "19. Vetan" and "20. Vettuvan." respectively.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Our Constitution has provided for certain facilities and few privileges for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was done with a view to ensure social progress to those sections of our people who were kept under conditions of backwardness in all spheres of life due to some historic reasons.

President of India has been empowered under the Constitution to issue orders specifying the castes or tribes for the purposes of facilities and privileges granted under the Constitution and Parliament has been given the authority to amend such orders by enactments.

In the light of this the President had issued the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. Since these Orders were not very comprehensive, the Government decided to bring forward a comprehensive Bill on this matter and thus introduced the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967. But this Bill lapsed due to the dissolution of Fourth Lok Sabha in 1970. Since then, though the Government often promised that they will soon introduce the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, yet until now they have failed in doing so. This has created a lot of disappointment among the millions of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe masses.

It is in this background I am moving this Bill with a view to redress the grievances of three major sections of people in Kerala whose demand is quite just and legitimate.

Several lakhs of Kudumbi people are there in Kerala who are socially and economically as backward as any of the Scheduled Caste people who have been notified as Scheduled Castes in Kerala. The omission of Kudumbi community from the list was a serious mistake and it was also injustice done to this community. This Bill seeks to remedy this.

While Velans are included in the list of Scheduled Caste, the Velans living in Malabar area have been excluded. This exclusion was unjustifiable and incorrect. This Bill seeks to include several thousands of Velans living in Malabar area in the list of Scheduled Caste.

Several lakhs of backward Christians are there in Kerala. Most of them are people who originally belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But they themselves or their predecessors embraced christianity due to some reasons or other. Today, though they are Christians, known as converted Christians, the society treats them as backward and their economic conditions are also very bad. In fact the socio-economic conditions of these poor people remain to be the same even after their joining Christianity. But they are not today considered as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as they are people converted to Christianity. This is unjust and unfair. This Bill seeks to remedy this too.

Hence this is a Bill which is meant for doing justice to the Kudumbis, Velans and Backward Christians for whom justice is being denied all these years.

NEW DELHI;
The 20th February, 1974.

C. K. CHANDRAPPAN.

S. L. SHAKDHER,
Secretary-General.

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